



For Editorial Department, Local Items, General and War News, see this page. Latest News by Telegraph and Marine Journal, this page. Subscription and Advertising Terms and Miscellaneous Reading, first page.

THAT REPULSE.

The rebel report of the repulse of the Union troops in their attack on the rebel forts at Secessionville seems to have made the case even lighter for us than our own version now does. Our losses were small, killed, wounded and missing, but the worst part of the affair is that the attack was made not only without orders, but in direct defiance of orders. General Hunter had surveyed the ground and went away on the 13th leaving General Benham in command, with orders that no advance should be made on Charleston, nor any on Fort Johnson, without reinforcements or further orders, but that the camps should be made "secure and entrenched."

This Fort Johnson was a mere earthwork, but well built and defended, and Hunter had posted his troops within reach, and erected a battery on which he had mounted heavy guns. All this seems plain sailing, and the wonder is how, under such circumstances, the attack came to be made. It seems that General Benham had conceived a plan of taking Charleston by making a dash across James Island, seizing Fort Johnson, and moving to the city. It was not this fort which was attacked, but a small earthwork at Secessionville, mounting thirteen guns, and defended by parts of three rebel regiments. This work was not on the road to Charleston or Fort Johnson.

General Benham did not advance on Charleston, nor attack Fort Johnson, but he attacked this other work, and as he had evidently made no adequate preparations, he was beaten. His excuse is that the rebels threw shells into General Hunter's headquarters at Secessionville, and that he was obliged to move himself up to the 12th. The first detachment of troops landed on the 3d. On the 4th they had a skirmish, in which they lost twenty men, captured, but in turn took a battery of four guns and several prisoners. On the 9th our troops had all arrived. On the 10th the rebels again attacked, but were repulsed with heavy loss, our loss being slight. Our troops then built a battery, and mounted it with heavy guns, which Hunter proposed to use against the fort.

All this is clear enough. But after Hunter left under these circumstances, Benham, instead of trying his guns, undertakes a direct assault on the fort without making a reconnaissance, which latter Hunter had designed doing in case the heavy guns were found ineffectual. In consequence of the neglect of a previous reconnaissance our troops found that they were exposed to the fire of a masked battery in the woods of which they had known nothing.

The immediate effect of this blunder was that Hunter placed Benham under arrest and sent him home. This is the second time he has been in the same predicament in this war. Rosecrans sent him to Washington to be tried on grave charges, but by some favoritism or misrepresentation he got loose again, and was made second in command to General Hunter. He is an officer of the regular service, having been at the time of his promotion a major of engineers.

A Loan to Mexico.

It is known that since the commencement of the Mexican troubles, the most persistent efforts have been made, chiefly by Minister Corwin, to negotiate a loan from the United States Treasury, which would relieve the republic of Mexico from its financial difficulties and discharge its pressing foreign liabilities. A proposition of this kind was rejected by the Senate a short time ago, on the ground that it would embarrass our relations with foreign nations, which was most unfortunate. Within a few days, however, the subject has been renewed in Washington by some American gentlemen who are interested in Mexican affairs.

It is now proposed to negotiate a loan of eleven millions to be secured on the pledge of the public faith, and also by the entire public lands, and all the property formerly belonging to the Church. It is proposed to organize a Board of five persons to sit in the city of Mexico, three to be chosen by the President of Mexico, and two by the President of the United States—who shall have power to sell the public lands.

and keep the funds thus realized from the public treasury, and transmit them to the United States. Mr. Corwin is stated to have given this plan his entire approval. To this our people will assent, as will doubtless the Administration. WAIT. Our own burdens and difficulties are sufficient for the present, but there is a time not far distant, in the future, when American governments will combine to rule America with a power that Europe will not be able to question.—N. Y. Sun.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

LINT FOR THE WOUNDED.—It was a pleasant sight to witness the enthusiasm of the dear children Saturday afternoon as they gathered around the door on Mill St., leading into the west side of Aquidneck Hall. A large soap-box filled with lint and handkerchiefs was brought by four little girls, and the contents emptied into the barrel No. 1. This was what we think of Miss Goffe's school.

Then came the children from Miss Bowditch and Miss H. Wilborn school, and deposited each a little box into the barrel. In future the little boys and girls can have an opportunity of bringing the work between 8 and 9 at the Aquidneck Rooms. If there was material does not fail, we can supply three bbls per week, 1 layer of lint and handkerchiefs. Will not these soft pocket handkerchiefs be a welcome gift, to the poor fellows, who are suffering the intense heat of a southern climate?

The ladies who are working with the children, gratefully acknowledge the offer of jellies and preserves. These articles so greatly needed will be thankfully received and packed at the store of Messrs. Lawton & Bro.

Who Was Dick?—A sweet little girl, named Dick, lived in a house at Aquidneck Hall on Saturday, making the simple remark, "This is for Dick," giving rise to the narration of the following incident, which touched the hearts of the children with sympathy and love.

Who was Dick? A poor ragged little boy who was seen hanging about the back door of a house, in a suspicious way, as if he was watching an opportunity to run in and steal something. He was walking on a path leading to the back door, and was seen by one of the children.

Should the poor boy be taken up for a vagrant, children, said the narrator, that will put an end to his lint picking. For at the Marlboro St. Hotel the boarders seem to have nothing to do from morning till night, but watch the neighbors. Who will send old linen to the store of Messrs. Lawton Brothers for the use of our little rag-pickers? Say not, we have no more old sheets, towels, napkins or tablecloths to spare! Remember, the linen is to bind up the wounds of dear ones who are pouring out their hearts blood for the regeneration of our beloved country. Let our privilege to send for the relief of the wounded and dying.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.—The anniversary exercises at the East Greenwich Seminary will take place on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July. An address will be delivered on Wednesday afternoon, before the Young Ladies Literary Society, by Rev. A. Woodbury, of Providence. In the evening, a poem by Hon. W. M. Rodman, of Providence, before the Adelphean Society. To be followed by addresses before the Alumni, by Rev. J. B. Gould, S. F. Upham, and others.

The new musical department, under the direction of Prof. Eben Tourjee, appears to be prospering wonderfully. This evening the Cantata of the "Flower Queen" will be performed, bringing out the entire musical talent of the institution.

The Farmers and Merchants Dining Saloon on the corner of the Parade and Thames Street, is getting more and more popular every day. Mr. Curtis has taken a partner, Mr. Underwood, within a few days, and various improvements have been made in the culinary department, and in the arrangements of the beautiful and commodious rooms, which experience has shown to be necessary for the more complete gratification and accommodation of the numerous guests of the establishment. We are glad to find that after a years trial this saloon proves to be one of the permanent institutions of Newport.

THE CHURCH HOTEL.—We observe that Collector Macy is making a number of necessary repairs upon the Custom House, which was much out of order, and we hope the Government will authorize him to have it painted, which it needs pitifully, if we remember aright the last coat of paint was put on about fourteen years ago and as a consequence has become quite shabby.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.—Bishop Clarke, of Providence, has accepted the invitation of the City authorities to deliver the Oration here on the Fourth of July.

A NEWPORT MAN WOUNDED.—Peter Naffin, of this city, a member of the Third Rhode Island Regiment, was wounded in the recent battle near Charleston.

SOUTHERN PAPERS.—We are indebted to Chas. Williams Esq., the great coal man, for late secession newspapers.

The Impoachment of Judge Humphreys.—During the session of the high court of impeachment on Thursday in the case of Judge Humphreys, the galleries of the Senate Chamber were densely crowded. Col. Forney, Secretary of the Senate, administered the oath to the pro se. When the witnesses entered, much curiosity was manifested to see Parson Brownlow, who was among them. Mr. Bingham of Ohio managed the case in behalf of the House Committee of Impeachment. The opening by Mr. Train was very brief, merely stating the facts to be proved. The Clerk of the United States District Court, of which Humphreys was Judge, and who performed the same office for the rebel Court, and his Deputy, were among the witnesses, and exhibited no signs of repentance for the aid they had given to rebellion.

Parson Brownlow's testimony was decidedly apologetic. His answers were given in his quaint style, with embellishments which brought a hrm of satisfaction from the galleries that had to be checked by the presiding officer. His testimony was as follows:

Wm. G. Brownlow was next sworn.—He had known West H. Humphreys about twenty years; at the time of the trial of Mr. Dickinson he was in the court room; Dickinson made a short speech in defence of himself, and declined to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government; the charge against Dickinson was that he was a stubborn, unyielding Union man; it was agreed he should leave the country, but the case was reconsidered and his friends gave bail for his good behavior and to keep the peace. Witness was at the trial of Dr. Thornburg; Thornburg raised a cavalry company and attempted to escape to the Cumberland Gap, but was captured and brought into Court between two files of infantry; Humphreys made a bitter, vindictive, political stump speech from the bench; there was a juror there, by the name of O'Connor, who came from Charleston and had a palmetto badge on his coat; Humphreys appointed as Commissioner a man named Reynolds, a beastly drunkard, and a fair representative of the Southern Confederacy. He (Brownlow) was arrested on the 6th of December, by Reynolds, who refused to take bail, and he (Brownlow) was sent to jail. A military officer came to him and told him that he could come out of jail if he would take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. He said he would see the whole Confederacy in the infernal regions before he would take such an oath. They never pestered him any more after this. He was kept in jail about three months, and then discharged on an order of one Benjamin, and he was free from Judge Humphreys about three months, when he was re-arrested by the military authority of a man named Ramsey, who was Confederate Attorney for the whole State; and who had been the Federal Attorney for four years previously. He (Ramsey) had attempted to raise a company, but was unpopular, and got but thirty men, while he drew rations for sixty. This was discovered, and he was drummed out of camp as a rascal, but, in his (Brownlow's) opinion, only qualified him still more eminently to serve the Confederate government.

At the conclusion of this testimony Mr. Bingham said he would offer no more evidence. He therefore demanded that conviction be had of the impeachment charged. The vote was then taken, and the accused was removed from office and disqualified from holding hereafter any position of trust under the United States.

Senator Simmons.—There is but one opinion so far as we have seen, as to the conduct of Senator Simmons of Rhode Island. The only account to be given of his proceedings is, that he deliberately sold for a commission, the influence belonging to him by virtue of his official station. The public has no doubt as to the light in which such transactions are to be viewed.

It is a fact which ought not to be lost sight of, that Mr. Simmons declares that he did not and does not see any wrong in what he has done. From his general character and reputation we have no doubt that this is so, and that he did in good faith regard the matter as a legitimate business transaction. And it appears to us as one of the most painful circumstances in the whole affair, that a senator of the United States should have so little perception of what is due to his station, as to suppose that he could deal in this manner, and yet escape with a reputation free from the taint. It is not a highly educated conscience, that receives no offence from such tampering with official duty.—Boston Advertiser.

ANOTHER "YANKEE DEVIL."—While Professor Lowe had one of his balloons up the other day, they opened on him, and the first shot passed between the ropes; the next fell within a hundred yards of where the detail of men were holding the guy ropes, but did not explode; he made a descent, and reporting the location of matters, anchored his balloon in a ravine. Not to be outdone, the Professor had a quantity of shovels and spades brought, and in a short time he had a sufficient number of bomb proofs thrown up, from which the men could operate the ropes in safety. He thinks he is perfectly secure in the case of the balloon, when up, at any height, as they must fire at a great elevation to him, and the chances are a hundred to one in favor of missing both car and balloon.

Professor Lowe now has three balloons inflated and is making ascensions all hours of the day and night. "The Union" floats over Mechanicville. "The Intrepid" over New Bridge, and "The Constitution" over the left wing. No movement can be made by the rebels when it is calm or the air is free from fog, but it is instantly reported to headquarters.

Gen. Shields.—The unanimous rejection of the nomination of Brigadier Gen. Shields, for Major General, is attributable to great dissatisfaction as to his course in the late movements against Jackson. Some of the officers who have been called into the most intimate connection with Gen. Shields, think him to be insane. Some do not hesitate to charge him with treachery, and generally Senators expressed the opinion, from the evidence adduced before the committee, that he must have been insane or totally incompetent for his command. The unanimity of the vote on rejection, shows that the evidence, though it may have been partly very strong.

Shields remains senior Brigadier General in his corps, and of course retains his present command, unless he is removed or resigns.

The Grog Ration in the Navy.—On board several men-of-war which have returned to the United States, putitions are in course of circulation against the bill abolishing the grog ration in the navy. From one of these documents the following extract is taken: "There is not a red rag in a case of drine, or even intoxication, caused by the grog ration. It is only two little pills, a day, just enough to kill the nerves of a sailor. Sailors are reeling, but what for? Would the navy which drinks him two gills of whiskey, and makes him out with rotten pork without a murmur."

WAR NEWS.

TRADE MOVING AT NEW ORLEANS.

UNION FEELING INCREASING.

New York, June 28.—Advices from New Orleans state that trade is reviving, and that the Union sentiment is gaining strength. So great is the crowd of rebel soldiers pressing forward to take the oath of allegiance, that Gen. Shepley has been obliged to extend the time of registry.

FATAL EFFECTS OF WHISKY DRINKING.

FIVE SOLDIERS KILLED.

Washington, June 28.—Advices from Mississippi state that a soldier was killed by another shooting him. Both were drunk. Four men were found dead within twenty-four hours, in consequence of drinking whisky in large quantities, which was captured last night. The trader in charge of it was placed under guard.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

ORDER RELIEVING GEN. FREMONT FROM COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1862.

Major General John C. Fremont having requested to be relieved from the command of the first army corps of the army of Virginia, because, as he says, the position assigned to him by the appointment of Major General Pope as Commander-in-Chief of the army of Virginia, is subordinate and inferior to those heretofore held by him, and to remain in the subordinate command now assigned, would, as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service: It is ordered, that Major General John C. Fremont, be relieved from command.

2d. That Brigadier General Rufus King be and he is hereby assigned to the command of the first army corps of the army of Virginia, in place of Gen. Fremont, relieved by order of the President.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A saying of Senator Simmons of Rhode Island, to the effect that he never thought more or less of a person for having money or for the want of it, has been quite widely circulated in the papers. His recent conduct in taking a fee of \$50,000, for exerting his influence to procure government contracts, seems to show that he acted on the principle that perhaps others might think more or less of him according as he was well or ill endowed with the lucre which he seemed so much to disdain.—N. B. Standard.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

—John C. Breckenridge has been indicted for treason by the Grand Jury of Fayette Co., Ky.

—Adelaide Phillips, the American contralto, is at Antwerp, where her success has been equal to that achieved at Paris and Madrid.

—The editor of the Charleston Mercury, flying with his life, has been shot into the interior in the latest case of the South.

—The St. Mary's Argus (Canada) says the wool trade was never more active than at present—prices ranging from 30 a 34c. per lb.

It is rumored that the steamers Isaac Newton and Hendrick Hudson have been chartered by the Government, and are to be withdrawn from the Hudson river in a few days.

—The National tax takes effect on the 1st of August, and the income tax provided for in it is to be levied on the 1st of May, 1863, for the year from May 1st, 1863.

—The Don Pedro Railroad Company, of Brazil, have recently ordered from Baldwin of Philadelphia a number of locomotives, preferring the American to the English article, after having tried both.

—Ericsson, who made the Monitor; Dahlgren, who made the cannon; Jenny Lind, who made music; Frederica Bremer, who made domestic fiction that is read in thousands of American homes—are Swedes.

—Balmor & Weber, extensive music dealers and publishers, were arrested yesterday at St. Louis, by the Provost Marshal, and committed to the military prison, and the establishment closed, for selling secession music.

—The Nor'wester of May 28, published at Red River (Canada) Settlement, contains a spirited article favoring annexation to the United States. It says that Great Britain shows perfect indifference to the settlement, and it enjoys none of the commercial or governmental advantages it has a right to expect; and on the other hand, American influence of every kind are operating upon it.

—At a preliminary meeting in St. Louis on Tuesday last, to devise measures for the relief of the distressed in Ireland, a Committee was appointed to appeal to the people of St. Louis, and to call a public meeting on the subject. Instances of distress were read, which have already been laid before our readers, and the greatest sympathy was manifested by men of all parties and nationalities.

An officer in Halleck's army gives the following as a specimen of the news which the army obtained regarding the number of Beauregard's forces: "I caught a contraband to-day with the latest Corinth dates in his pocket. 'Well, Moses, how large a force have the rebels there?' 'Oh, big lot, massa; eighteen hundred thousand men and two big cannons, and no water.'"

A Prophecy.—Judah P. Benjamin, on the 27th of November, 1860, when speaking of the threatened rebellion of South Carolina, and probably before he was convinced that his interest led in that way, said:

"The men who are engaged in this work of disruption are like the silly sargues who shoot their arrows at the sun, which, in spite of all their important malice, continues to shine on in all his resplendent radiance."

The Grog Ration in the Navy.—On board several men-of-war which have returned to the United States, putitions are in course of circulation against the bill abolishing the grog ration in the navy. From one of these documents the following extract is taken: "There is not a red rag in a case of drine, or even intoxication, caused by the grog ration. It is only two little pills, a day, just enough to kill the nerves of a sailor. Sailors are reeling, but what for? Would the navy which drinks him two gills of whiskey, and makes him out with rotten pork without a murmur."

The French Standing Army.—The Paris correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis, in his last letter to that journal, says: "Lord Palmerston some time since estimated in Parliament the French army at 300,000 men, of whom 100,000 were under arms, and 170,000 in the reserve. The Monitor, in a recent article, corrects the noble lord by stating the number of men under arms to be 447,000, and the reserve 170,000—a difference between Lord Palmerston's estimate and the actual number of over 200,000. Lord Palmerston, however, recently corrected, to a certain extent, his mis-statements."

Died.

In this city, June 29th, Elizabeth Manning, wife of Captain Julius McCallister, United States Army, and daughter of the late Capt. John Butler, of Philadelphia. Funeral services will take place at Trinity Church on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Special Notices.

MAPLE, OAK, AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD.

Prepared Kindling Wood.

Lehigh, Red Ash, Trevorton and Canoe.

COAL.

AT SWINBURNE'S.

WANTON T. SHERMAN, BRICK MARKET.

FOOT OF WASHINGTON SQUARE.

STRAWBERRIES.

THE PLACE TO BUY STRAWBERRIES is at the BRICK MARKET.

(Foot of Washington Square.)

Where they are received fresh from the Island every morning, and are sold at the lowest prices.

FRESH PEAS.

And all other VEGETABLES received every morning.

June 23 WANTON T. SHERMAN.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE: THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSSY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

(The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the four sides of each box.)

FACTORY, No. 81 Barclay Street, (Floor 243 Broadway on 18 Bond)

may 28th New York.

COAL & WOOD.

The subscriber offers at wholesale or retail the following varieties of Fuel—

Foreign	English Coal, Liverpool Orrel, Scotch Canzall.
Bituminous	Cumberland.
semi-Bituminous	Franklin or Lykens Val. Trevorton.
Red Ash	Peach Mountain, Diamond Loberry, Loberry.
White Ash	Lehigh Mountain, Locust Mountain, Lackawanna, Scranton, Chestnut, Henry Clay.

CHARCOAL AND COKE.

WOOD—Walnut, Maple, Oak and Pine. Constantly on hand and fitted to order.

PREPARED KINDLING BY THE BOX OR CORD.

JOSEPH BRADFORD, Opposite the Custom House.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWERTS' INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any in the art of all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scorchings, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Sprain and Kingbone may be prevented or cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. June 1—6m

SOMETHING NEW!

FLOUR, CORN, OATS, FEED AND FINE MEAL, SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS.

at SWINBURNE'S.

PINK FISKE'S FAMILY COAL.

Never before introduced in the New England market. True economy to buy it—at SWINBURNE'S.

Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

CITY COAL YARD.

FAMILY COATS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the choicest markets afford always on hand, and at satisfactory prices. Also all kinds of Wood, Prepared Kindling and Coke.

CHAS. WILLIAMS.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Gilded Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Syphilis, or Venereal Disease, Involuntary Emission, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Fertility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—by the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, M. D. Author of the "Green Book," &c.

"A Book to Thousands of Sufferers." Sent under seal in a plain envelope to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or ten postage stamps, or Dr. Ch. J. C. KLINE, 127 Broadway, New York, Post Office No. 4586.

New Advertisements.

Aquidneck Hall.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

MONDAY EVENING June 30th, 1862.

MEADS

CELEBRATED EUPATORIUM

MINSTRELS,

NUMBERING 12 TALENTED ARTISTS.

In their Grand Classic Comic Concert, AND

ENTERTAINMENT.

For full particulars see small bills. Tickets 10 cents. Gallery 25 cents. C. E. WARRINER, Manager. G. E. HARRISON, Business Agent. June 27—3t

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, U. S. A., Providence, June 11th, 1862.

General Order, No. 1. B. H. YOUNG, Lieutenant Colonel, has been directed to take command, and has established the Headquarters of the Regiment in Granite Building, on the corner of Market Square and North Main Street.

It is respectfully requested that the Regiment will be promptly proceeded, and it is confidently expected that the Regiment will be organized and ready to be mustered into the service of the United States by the close of the present month.

Notwithstanding the large force that Rhode Island has now in the field, still the patriotic spirit and indomitable energy which has so far characterized all her military movements, give assurance that the present earnest call of the government will meet with a prompt and cheerful response.

Recruits, as soon as enlisted, will receive their clothing and rations, together with the State Bounty of \$1000.00, and at the close of the term of service are entitled to receive one hundred dollars from the United States.

By General Order, No. 27, chartered military companies and other military organizations are entitled to a commission officer for every thirty men furnished. Applications for authority to raise recruits, and for Organization, are to be made through the Lieutenant Colonel commanding.

By order of W. B. SAYLES, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

By order of W. B. SAYLES, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NEWPORT, June 30th 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a co-partnership under the style and firm of PALMER & POPP.

For the purpose of carrying on the Boot and Shoe business, at Store 195 1-2 Thames st.

Having retired from business I make this method of returning thanks to my friends and a generous public for their liberal patronage during the past year, and would solicit a continuance of the same for the new firm.

WILLIAM A. NEEDHAM.

June 30th—1w

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, Tuesday, July 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Atlantic Stables, without reserve—

2 Open Buggies, 1 Rockaway, 3 Hackes, 4 Calashes, 2 Stage Coaches, 1 Omnibus, 1 Sleigh, 1 Two Horse Dr. Lumber Wagon, 1 Feed Box.

By order of SAMUEL A. PARKER.

June 29th, 1862.

JOSEPH ROGERS, Executor, presents his final account or the estate of

SALLY S. LUDLOW,

late of said Newport, widow, deceased, for examination and allowance, and the same is referred, and is referred to Monday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Daily News.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

BUST PORTRAITS OF MAJ. GEN. A. R. BURRIS.

Burriss, the most accurate and truthful likenesses ever issued. Price \$1.</

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H A I R
BEAUTIFY YOURSELF
 BY USING
CHAPPELL'S HYPERIC
 FOR CURLING THE HAIR
 By using Chappell's Hyperic, I
 gentlemen can beautify themselves
 and fold
CHAPPELL'S HYPERIC
 Is the only article in the World
 that will Curl Straight Hair!
 The only article that will Curl the
 Hair in
 In Hoary Curls,
 In Sunken Curls,
 In Sunk Curle,
 In Auburn Curls,
 In Flaxen Curle,
 In Flowing Curle,
 In Waving Curle,

It makes the Hair soft and glossy
vigorates the Hair; it beautifies and
cleanses the Hair; it most admi-
rably PERFUMED.

The Hypocion does not in any man-
ner interfere with the

NATURAL SOFTNESS of the
It neither scorches nor dries it; it
gives it a soft, healthy appearance. It p-
hair a soft FALLING OFF.

It is the only article ever yet dis-
covered that will

RE-CURL STRAIGHT HAIR
In beautiful Curis, without injury to the
scalp or hair.

The Hypocion has been before the
public but about six months.
that short period of time it has
been used by more than

One Hundred Thousand People
and they all universally testify that
HYGIENIC IS THE GREAT
BEAUTIFULNESS conferred to the
can produce

The Hygienon can be an Application
cause the Hair to Curl for one day or
week, or for one month, or for any
period desired.

The Hygienon is the only article
told but what can be counterfeited
tated by unprincipled persons. Therefore
this we do not offer for sale at the
glants in the United States. The
erulent Curly gentleman who desires the so
viant Curly Hygienon who desires to beautify
person by using the Hygienon, must insist

Price One Dollar
in a letter, and address
W. C. REPPLE & Co
Box 54, Parkman, Georgia Co.
and it will be carefully sent by return
mail

ECONOMY IS WEALTH
CURE FOUR COUGHS FOR ONE

The BEST and CHEAPEST to hold READY in the World

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S
Great Cough Remedy

MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S native Balm is warranted according to the directions, to cure Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S Balm is prepared with all the care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies that the vegetable kingdom affords.

...just two are based on
...to assuage the... rigorous
...lation of the blood, through the
...not a violent remedy, but emollient,
...ing, searching and effective; as he
...by the oldest person or youngest child
...them has been used by the public for
...years, and has acquired its present
...simply by being recommended by those
...have used it, to their allotted share
...others.

MOST IMPORTANT. -- MAIL
ZADOU PORTER'S CURATIVE B
...of every one to keep
...The timely use of single
...to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE. -- SAVE YOUR MONEY
...Do not be persuaded to purchase at a
...which contains the virtues of a
...Bottle of Madam's Ointment. Be
...the cost of manufacturing which
...so that of almost any other medicine
...the very low price at which it is sold,

unprincipled dealer who family and friends
of the deceased are entitled to demand other
medicines on which they can rely. These
are larger, unless the customers insist
having Madame Porter's and none else.
Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Ball
and you will find it in large bottles at 20
cents each, or in smaller ones at 10 cents
and take no other.

"I sold by all Druggists and Store-
keepers at 10 cts. and in larger bottles at
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